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The Two Lovers.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring,
They leaned soft cheeks together there,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wooing thrushes sing.
O, budding time!
O love's blest prime!

Two wed feet from the portals stept
The bells made happy carolings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
White petals on the pathway slept.
O pure-eyed bride!
O tender pride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent
Two hands above the head were locked,
Those pressed each other while they rocked,
Those watched a life that love had sent.
O paternal hour!
O hidden power

Two parents by the evening fire
The red light fell upon their knees
On heads that rose by slow degrees
Like buds upon the lily spire.
O patient life!
O tender strife!

Two sad feet together there,
The red light shone about their knees,
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left that lonely pair
O voyage fast!
O vanished past!

The red light shone upon the floor
And made the space between them wide,
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their pale cheeks joined, and said "Once more!"
O memories!
O past that is!

—*George Eliot.*

THE DEAR OLD HORSE.

I was looking one day at a print of a countryman selling a horse, which was hung up in the cafe of a small auberge where I was seated in company with an intelligent young man, who said to me, "That print reminds me of the interesting story connected with it—it happened at a fair in this place a few years ago."

I pressed him to relate it to me, and ordered in a bottle of the best Bordeaux in the house, to show my sense of his courtesy.

One gloomy autumn evening, two persons were seated, silent and sad, before an immense hearth, the fire gradually becoming extinct; a pale and uncertain light was in the room; an instantaneous brighter light at times reflected on those countenances; they glanced from one to the other, and during those momentary evacuations one would have said, looking at them, that two spectres had come there to warm their limbs, chilled by the icy coldness of the tomb.

A clock sounded—the man started, then sighed heavily. He was a man in the prime of life; with manly features, athwart frame, and an ardent, search ing eye.

"Catherine," said he, with an effort, after he had regarded his wife's suffering countenance a few seconds. "It is time—it is the Angelus."

She started in her turn.

"Eh! what, already?" said she.

And both again relapsed into that silent thoughtfulness. The neighing of a horse was heard. The woman gave a convulsive movement, sighed heavily, and placed her handkerchief before her eyes.

"Poor Bretonne!" said she, and burst into tears. "Poor Bretonne! we must separate, and never see her more!"

"Yes," said the man, in a mournful tone, "to-morrow she will have another master, and even now she does not belong to me. Pierre Marcel, whom heaven confound, is there waiting for her. Hated Norman! Poor beast, after having done me so much service, and escaped the perils of twenty campaigns, you are to become the property of that Norman horse-dealer."

"No, by Heaven! he shall not have thee yet," said he, sorrowfully, to his wife; "what am I to do? I must pay him. I believe in my soul that the old sorcerer has cast a spell over me! Out of the eight fine horses that I bought from the last fair, six are dead of the epidemic; I was compelled to sell the other two at less than I gave for them, to meet my engagements. Poor Bretonne alone remains to pay my debt to the old miser, who laughs at my feelings. Oh, I hate him!"

The man put on his large felt hat, lighted his pipe, and proceeded to the stable.

The mare, at the sight of her master, neighed, and turned round as if to caress him. He saddled her in silence, tied a knot of straw to her tail, and putting on the bridle, led her out of the stable, endeavoring to move off without being noticed; but his wife and children were at the door; they wept over the poor beast, which seemed to recognize and return their fondnesses. The father, with his hand resting on her mane, silently contemplated the touching scene. In a moment he exclaimed, "Away, children, be off!" and mounted the mare, and like a man who had suddenly taken a desperate resolution, set off at a gallop.

He came to the high road, when a long string of horses passed, led by Pierre Marcel, who, when he perceived the other unhappy horse-dealer, said, in a mocking tone, "Ha, Jerome has brought me the old Bretonne, to square accounts."

"No, old robber, I would rather give her for nothing to some other person."

"Very well, then, thou hast brought me thine own body; for I have a warrant against thee, and the mare or thyself this day I am determined to have."

"Neither one nor the other, I hope," said Jerome passed the old horse-dealer, who chuckled and cracked his whip most maliciously.

Horses arrived at the fair in great numbers. Jerome stood at the head of his mare, awaiting the inspection of the knowing looking buyers who passed between the rows of horses that were drawn up in close array; but all passed old Bretonne with indifference; for the poor beast had a dull eye, and altogether a very unprepossessing appearance. Some few opened her mouth, but on examining her age, passed on. The day advanced, and the fair began to be less crowded; anxiety, impatience, and despair were successively depicted on Jerome's face. With his eyes bent down, and his arms folded, he thought of his unhappy family. When he raised his head, he saw Pierre Marcel standing before him, with a smile of diabolical expression.

"Ah, ah!" said he, "it seems there are not many connoisseurs in horseflesh here to-day, and the mare has a prospect of belonging to me."

"Not yet," said Jerome, in a mournful voice; "it is still an hour before sunset."

"Very well," retorted Pierre, "I will return, and I know an amateur who will make thee sell her."

"Who, then?" demanded Jerome.

"Parbleu!" said Pierre, "a bailiff! With him one is sure not to fail in finding a ready purchaser."

Jerome, in an agony of rage, struck the ground with the end of his whip.

"Gently, Master Jerome, gently," replied the malignant Pierre. "I will return in half an hour, when I shall expect the mare or my money, or, if thou likest better, thyself."

Jerome tried different parts of the fair, but he spoke to the dealers in vain; some offered him the amount of his debt to Pierre, others looked at the mare, shrugged their shoulders, and made no offer at all.

He returned to his station sad and melancholy; a man was standing before him; it was again the Norman horse-dealer, with his sardonic smile.

"Well, Jerome," said the old man, "can we now deal? The hour is near."

"It must be so," said Jerome, with much of the dead in his manner.

"Come, come!" said Pierre, "I am not so bad as thou thinkest me. The animal is good, though rather old; she has been valuable in her day."

"Parbleu! the best trotter in the country, and the pearl of the regiment."

"Yes, yes," said Pierre; "that was her character fifteen years ago; since then it is somewhat changed. Come, Jerome! thou owest ten louis—I will give thee twelve. Is the beast mine?"

"Twelve louis! My poor mare!" said Jerome; "must I sell her for twelve louis? The mare that carried me through all my campaigns, and has never belonged to another man! Twelve louis!" and Jerome, again striking his forehead.

"Not a penny more—but we will have a drink together. Come!" and the old jockey held out his dry, wrinkled hand.

"Twelve louis!" repeated Jerome, with a mournful sigh.

"Not a sou more," said Pierre; "decide at once whether I must order the auctioneer to sell her or not."

"Well!"—and the soldier made an effort to look unconcerned—"poor beast!" said he—and he caressed Bretonne—"are we to separate thus?"

"Come, come, Jerome!" said Pierre; "do not weep; if thou preferrest thy mare to thy family, keep her; I will take thy cottage."

Jerome turned toward Pierre, looked at him scornfully, and raised his hand.

"Strike!" said the other, with a bantering air.

The arm was balanced in the air, and ready to fall; it stopped short.

"Twelve louis; poor beast!" repeated he, in a muttering voice.

"No more," said Pierre, with the greatest *sangfroid*.

He was about to accept the offer, when a manly voice called out, "I will give fifteen for her."

Jerome and Pierre looked up. A gentleman stood near them; his black cravat, blue riding-coat, with a red ribbon attached to the button-hole, told that he was a soldier.

"Fifteen!" exclaimed Pierre, but no longer smiling.

"Yes, fifteen," repeated the gentleman with the red ribbon; "is it too much for the charger of an old soldier, who has seen service?"

"What! my capt—commandant!" stammered Jerome, touching his hat; "you know Bretonne?"

"And her rider, Jerome Kerlee, of the Fifth Chasseurs," said the gentleman. "Ah! what!" added he, in a grave tone, "thou, thinkest, then, to part from the poor beast?"

"It must be so," said Jerome, holding down his head, and sighing. "So noble, so brave an animal! Is it not true, my major?" exclaimed the old soldier, addressing the officer boldly. "You know her—who has not known her? Never stumbling over the balls on the field of battle, dashing forward in face of the cannon's mouth, crossing rivers like a fish. And so intelligent—knowing the enemy a league off, manœuvering under me when I was too heavily pressed—good, faithful, loving beast. When I was unhorsed and left for dead on the field at Eylau, she remained by my side, licking my wound, and, by kicking, kept off the wolves; and the next day, by her neighing, called some one to my assistance. Jerome could not continue; the idea of their approaching separation stopped him. He was silent for a moment. "Take her, my major, take her; you know her, and will take care of her—take her."

"For fifteen louis?" said the major.

"For fifteen louis," said Jerome.

The old horse dealer made a horrible grimace.

"You see, major," said Jerome, clapping her on the back, "she is still an excellent beast! Perhaps she may grieve for the loss of her master."

He proceeded to remove the straw from the mare's tail. During that time, the major said a few words to the old jockey, in an almost inaudible voice.

"Very well, sir," said Pierre, "it shall be done. This Jerome," continued he, "is in luck—*ma foi*, it is a good thing for him.

Jerome followed his former officer, received the fifteen louis, and after speaking a little about the old regiment, hastened to pay his stern creditor and give up his poor mare—a matter which drew more than one tear from the eyes of the old soldier. Then, after shaking hands with the major, he proceeded homeward without Bretonne, but with some louis in his pocket.

He walked on, thinking about his old and faithful companion, who had many times saved his life—then stopped a minute—put his hands to his eyes, and wept like a child.

He had walked about an hour, when the trotting of a horse roused him from his reverey. He listened. "It is singular," said he to himself; "I should say that that was the trot of Bretonne." He heard a neighing—he stopped—turned round—the animal approached. What was his surprise! It was Bretonne, mounted by the old Pierre. He stood stupefied. "Ah! what!" said he; "my mare with thee!"

"My dear Jerome," said Pierre, laughing loudly at seeing the astonishment of poor Jerome; "did I not tell thee that she would not escape me! The dear major has had pity on me, and after examining Bretonne well, found that she was good for nothing but to carry corn to the mill."

"Thou liest, old fool," said Jerome; "the major never said such a thing of the beast that served so well under his own eyes."

"How happens it, then," replied Pierre, "that he has given her to me?"

Jerome made a gesture of impatience, Pierre continued in a raillery; but Jerome did not say a word, his features were contracted with rage, and from time to time long, doleful sighs escaped from his breast.

The night was dark; the rain fell, the road was distinguished with difficulty. They arrived at a spot where a road crossed from it leading to Jerome's home. Deep ravines were on the right and left. Pierre stopped.

"Come," said he, addressing himself to the mare and Jerome, "make your adieux to one another. Poor beast, take leave of thine master."

"The malicious wretch!" cried Jerome, in a voice of thunder, as he raised his whip over the head of the old horse jockey, who, terrified, reined the mare backward, crying out, "Jerome—Bretonne—wait."

Suddenly the mare slipped, she was on the brink of the ravine. Jerome darted forward, seized the bridle. Pierre tried to keep his seat, but he fell, rolled into the ravine, crying, "Jerome! Jerome! Jerome! pardon—the mare—"

The voice became more distant, and then was heard no more. Jerome stood there, on the brink, pale, immovable, listening to the accents of that dying voice, that re-echoed on his troubled mind. A horrible silence then pervaded through the glen; and he listened again. A short time after no voice was heard; he shuddered, and an icy coldness ran through his veins; in agony he clasped his hands; he then pressed them to his forehead.

"Miserable wretch that I am!" exclaimed he in a mournful voice; "I shall be taken as a murderer! Pierre! Pierre!" but he called in vain.

At that moment he heard the sound of the feet of many horses. He started across the fields—cleared the hedges, the ditches. He ran a long way without any definite object in view; at length, exhausted, he fell half-dead near a haystack, horrible spasms affected his limbs, for the word "murderer," sounded in his ears, and the image of a scaffold was before him.

The story is just concluded. Pierre had only received some contusions in his fall, and from those the reader no doubt rejoices at his suffering. Though stunned at first, he at last got up, and went to Jerome's house, where the mare had arrived before him. The family, at first dreadfully frightened, were consoled by Pierre. Then at twilight, Jerome ventured to steal to his hut, and joy succeeded anguish when he learnt that Pierre was still alive, and that the mare still belonged to himself, for the major had made him a present of her. He embraced his family, his mare, and even the horse-dealer.

"Lonely To-Night, Love."

Husband, traveling. Scene I.—Room in hotel. Spittoons full of cigar stumps. Bourbon whisky. All hands equipped for a night's spree. Husband, in a hurry to be off, writes home:

Dearest Susie: My time is so occupied with business that I can hardly spare a moment to write to you. Oh! darling, how I miss you! and the only thing that sustains me during my absence is the thought that every moment thus spent is for the benefit of my dear wife and children. Take good care of yourself, my dear. Feed the baby on cow's milk. Excuse haste, etc.

Wife at home. Scene II.—Parlor. All the gas lit. Thirteen grass widows. Fred from around the corner with his violin; Jim from across the way with his banjo; Jack from above with his guitar; Sam with his flute; lots of other fellows with their instruments; dancing and singing; sideboard covered with nuts, fruits, cake, cream, wine, whisky, etc.; wife in a hurry to dance, writing to her husband:

Dear Hubby: How lonesome I feel in your absence. The hours pass tediously. Nobody calls on me, and I am constantly thinking of the time when you will be home, and your cheerful countenance light up the routine of every-day life. My household duties keep me constantly employed. I am now living as economically as possible, knowing that your small income will not permit of frivolous expense. But now, dear, I will say good-by, or I will be too late for the monthly concert of prayer. In haste, yours, etc.

His Daughter.

A long letter has been published from Mr. Thompson, the father of the lady artist whose picture in the Royal Academy, of "Calling the Roll," has excited so much attention, which thus concludes: "May I, once for all, beg to assure all who are pleased to take an interest in my daughter that she is not, nor ever has been, married; that she is not, never has been, never could be, a hospital nurse; and that any other report is incorrect that is inconsistent with the facts that her life has been a very uneventful one, and that she has been from her earliest days till now the inseparable companion of her parents—very quiet people, but very proud to find the talents which they have seen gradually developed so generally and generously recognised now."

BORROWING TROUBLE.

A Sketch for Certain People.

More than two hundred years ago there lived in Castille a handsome prince and a beautiful princess, who had everything that a good human heart could have except trouble. It seemed that this could not come to them. They were young, full of health, and cheerful; they had kind and very wealthy parents; and, beyond all, they could count friends who had for them a sincere affection, which is a very rare happiness for persons of royal blood. Often the princess would say:

"Ferdinand, what is trouble? How does it feel?"

And Ferdinand replied, "Alas! Isabel, I do not know."

"Let us ask our parents to give us some," pursued Isabel; "they never refuse us anything."

But the King and Queen shuddered at their request:

"No, no, dear children," they cried; "you do not know what you ask. Pray that these wicked wishes may vanish from your hearts."

But the prince and princess were not satisfied with this answer. They applied in secret to the most powerful courtiers, and, to their great astonishment, met with refusal, accompanied with a laugh and polite bow. They even had recourse to the court jester.

"Ah, that trouble is a very precious thing," said the jester. "One cannot buy it, and it is not to be had for the asking. But you may borrow it."

"Good!" cried the delighted pair. "We shall borrow some this moment."

"But," added the jester, "if you borrow any, you must pay back in the same coin."

"Alas!" sighed the prince and princess. "How can we, if we have no trouble which belongs to us?"

"True! That is the trouble," pronounced the jester, as he stole away.

"What did he intend those words to mean?" said the prince, nearly out of patience; "but we need not trouble ourselves about him—he is only a fool!"

Then, in despair, the two children went in search of their faithful nurse, who had been in the palace ever since their birth.

"Dear Catherine!" said they. We have never had any trouble. The priests say it is the common lot of mortals. Have you had yours?"

"Oh, yes, my darlings; I have always had more trouble than I want," replied the old woman, sadly, shaking her head.

"Oh, oh! Give us some! Give us some, good Catherine!" eagerly exclaimed the prince and princess.

But Catherine lifted her hands in horror, and tottered away, mumbling prayers.

Then the prince and princess went down into the garden, and sat upon a mossy seat.

"Nobody will give us what we have asked for," said Isabel. "It is very cruel."

"Yes, very cruel," replied Ferdinand, taking his sister's hand.

"Our parents never refused us anything before," resumed Isabel.

"Never!" answered Ferdinand.

"Nor the courtiers," added Isabel.

"Nor the courtiers," echoed Ferdinand.

"Nor our dear old nurse," said Isabel, with a strange feeling in her eyes.

"Nor our dear nurse."

"It is wickedness!"

"It is insolence!"

"It is ingratitude!"

"Very great ingratitude!"

"It is cruelty!" finished Isabel, with sobs; "and my eyes are all full of tears! How do you feel, Ferdinand?"

"Very badly, Isabel. I think my eyes also are wet with tears!"

Just then the chief gardener came that way. He hastened to them.

"My dear prince and princess!" he exclaimed, throwing himself on his knees before them. "You are weeping! Oh, that three noble and beautiful children can have trouble!"

"Trouble!" echoed Ferdinand and Isabel. "This is trouble, Carlos?"

"Assuredly, I think so," said Carlos, much puzzled.

Then the prince and princess arose gaily and clapped their hands, and ran to the palace as happy as two birds. Their wish was gratified at last.

Three Old Sheep.

The Nashville *Union* relates this little story: "A Nashville youth asked his sweetness to go out to some entertainment with him but she declined on the ground that her shoes were out of repair, whereupon the young man offered to have them mended if she would send them around the next day. A lady friend, who overheard the conversation, secured a well-worn pair of brogans belonging to her cook, and had them conveyed to the enamored young man early the next morning. The latter was astounded, as he had been under the impression that his dulcinea was the possessor of the neatest foot in Nashville, (or a pair of them for that matter,) but bravely concealing his feelings of bitter disappointment he took them to the nearest shoemaker and left them with a request that they be mended at once. After the shoes had been repaired the young fellow escorted them to the home of the dear one of his heart, expecting to be overwhelmed with thanks. On the contrary, half an hour of glib talking on his part was required in order to convince the young lady that he had no intention of insulting her."

A VAGRANT'S WEALTH.—John Ericny, a wandering vagrant, who died in Dover, N. H., lately left between $4,000 and $5,000 in a savings bank in Exeter. It is not known that he left an heir. In 1856 he made his first deposit; several years later he added to it, and sometime after again called at the bank and asked the officer in charge if he remembered him. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said that was all he wanted to know; he wished his money paid to no one but himself.

Bascomb's Baby.

She brought it over to our house, Mrs. Bascomb did. It was their first—a wee, red-faced, red-headed, pug-nosed, howling infant. It was one of the hottest days in July, but she had it wrapped up in three shawls and a bed-quilt, and was in agony every moment for fear it would sneeze.

"Do see his darling, darling little face!" she said to me as she unwound him about forty times and looked to see which end his feet were on.

I looked. I have been the father of eleven just such howling little wopsies, and I don't see anything remarkable about Bascomb's baby.

"See those eyes; that firmness of mouth; that temper in his look!" she went on.

I saw them.

The little boy began to get red in the face and to beat the air, and his mother shouted:

"I know he won't live—he's too small!"

The child recovered, and, as he lay on his back across her knees and surveyed the ceiling, she went on:

"Such a head! Why, everyone who sees him says that he is going to be a Beecher. Do you notice that high forehead?"

I did. I thought he was all forehead, as his hair didn't commence to grow until the back of his neck was reached; but she assured me that I was mistaken—

"Wouldn't I just heft him once?"

I hefted him.

I told her that I never saw a child of his weight weigh so much, and she smiled like an angel. She said that she was afraid I didn't appreciate children, but now she knew I did.

"Wouldn't I just look at his darling little feet—his little red feet and cunning toes?"

Yes, I would.

She rolled him over on his face and unwound his feet, and triumphantly held them up to my gaze. I contemplated the hundreds of little wrinkles running lengthwise and crosswise—the big toes and the little toes, and I agreed with her that, so far as I could judge from the feet, and the toes and the wrinkles, a future of unexampled brilliancy lay before the pug-nosed imp.

He began to kick and howl, and she stood him up, laid him down, and trotted him until she bounced his wind colic into the middle of September.

"Whom did he look like?"

I bent over the scarlet faced rascal, pushed his nose one side, chucked him under the chin, and didn't answer without due deliberation. I told her that there was a faint resemblance to George Washington around the mouth, but the eyes reminded me of Daniel Webster, while the general features had made me think of the poet Milton ever since she entered the house.

That was just her view exactly, only she hadn't said anything about it before.

"Did I think he was too smart to live?"

I felt of his ears, rubbed his head, put my finger down the back of his neck, and I told her that, in my humble opinion, he wasn't, though he had a narrow escape. If his nose had been set a little more to one side, or his ears had appeared in the place of his eyes, Bascomb could have purchased a weed for his hat without delay. No; the child would live. There wasn't the least doubt of it, and any man or woman who said he wouldn't grow up to make the world thunder with his fame would steal the wool off a lamb in January.

She felt so happy that she rolled the imp up in his forty-nine bandages, shook him to straighten his legs and take the kink out of his neck, and then carried him home under her arm, while my wife made me go along with an umbrella, for fear the sun would peel his little nose.

The Czar Met His Daughter.

A London letter describing the Czar landing at Dover, says: As she (the Russian yacht) approached near enough to distinguish persons upon her deck, a figure standing alone on the starboard paddle-box attracted all eyes. It was the Czar. He wore a gray coat, with sleeves hanging loose, and he was looking through his glass at the landing place, endeavoring, no doubt, to catch the first glance of his daughter. She was waiting for him at the very edge of the pier, and as he saw her he kissed his hand to her again and again. The work of getting the vessel alongside of the pier was one of difficulty, and both father and daughter grew impatient. Finally the Grand Duchess and the Prince of Wales left the landing place and ran up the stone steps to the top of the wall, which was just level with the paddle-box on which the Czar was standing. The ship at this moment grazed the side of the pier, and the Duchess, with what was really daring impetuosity, jumped upon the paddle-box, and the next instant was in her father's arms. He held her closely to his heart; he kissed her again and again, and she returned his caresses with equal warmth.

A Funny Scene.

The Troy *Times* tells this for a fact: "A ludicrous scene was witnessed on a Rensselaer and Saratoga train the other day. A newly married couple entered the car and took a seat. The husband, wanting to smoke, left his wife and went into the smoking-car. The bride began to doze, and while she slept a stranger entered the car and, as it was crowded, quietly took a seat beside the young wife. Shortly she began to nod, and, doubtless imagining that her husband was still in the seat, gently reclined toward the stranger, and soon had her head fondly nestled on his breast. At this juncture the husband returned. He stood in mute astonishment in the aisle until the lady awoke, and realizing the situation, drew back in amazement, suffused with blushes. Stranger explained, husband was satisfied, and wife tried hard to look unconcerned."

Velvet-Striped Grenadine, Etc.

Another elegant Parisian importation, says a fashion journal, is velvet-striped grenadine. This has alternate stripes of velvet an inch wide woven in between canvas grenadine stripes of the same width, and is considered a choice fabric of the season for polonaises and flounces on black silk. There are also white-ground grenadines almost covered with black velvet stripes. These are made into very rich costumes, and trimed with black and white laces. At present these goods are only found at the exclusive private modistes', and are very high priced. Next summer they will probably be the general fashion. The same prediction is also made in regard to the barred, checked, and plaid twilled silks or foulards that are now being made up for leaders of fashion to wear at Newport or Saratoga.

To return to grenadines. The popular black grenadine polonaise, sold at furnishing houses to wear over black silk skirts, has stripes over an inch wide, not of satin, but repped like gros grain, or else watered. The polonaise is very long, has a basque back, is trimmed with jet passementerie and lace, and has a belt and sash of black velvet. Price about $35. Thread lace is again very fashionable for trimming grenadine; guipure and yak are still in favor. Lace-like passementerie, in which there are large hanging jet beads and pendent drops that swing with every motion of the wearer, is effectively used on grenadine; nevertheless it seems too heavy for so frail a fabric. The chatelaine bag of solid jet, pendent from a jet belt, is sufficient glitter for such dresses. These cost from $14 to $20. There are also jet belts with the beads so thickly studded that the belt looks like a solid jet band; hanging below these is a deep trellised fringe of jet—an oriental fashion, that is already popular.

Minnesota Grasshoppers.

We read that a Minnesota experimenter placed six quarts of earth under a stove and presently hatched out several thousand grasshoppers; subsequently they were subjected to 200 degrees of freezing, and then thawed, appearing none the worse for the Arctic experience—in fact, were as lively as ever. The Jackson *Republic* finds in the prompt appearance of "the little robbers" in that neighborhood "a clincher on any argument against Minnesota winters" for the reason that "a country where eggs can be left out doors all winter without freezing can't be bad for white folks to live in." Another Minnesota paper, the Madelia *Times*, is authority for the statement that "in the grasshopper districts a small, red insect, about the size of a grain of wheat, has appeared in large numbers and devotes its time to crawling patriotically into the holes made by the grasshoppers and devouring the eggs in the nest." The editor concludes with a hint to that class of scientists whose worthy labors are too frequently unappreciated and whose official heads are never perfectly secure. He says: "Now if some entomologist will study the habits of this insect blessing and tell us if it will pay to propagate it, and if so, how, the bitterest opponents of 'bug-ology' will be converted into its fastest friends." Judging from the description, the scarlet parasite alluded to is a species of mite, belonging to the genus *Trombidium*, and probably the *scabrum* of Say.

Unfortunate Coolies.

Five Chinamen, in Cuba, whose term of servitude still wanted a year and a half before completion, were fortunate enough to win $50,000 in the Havana lottery. Naturally desiring their freedom, they purchased the same from their owners, who gave them their formal discharge and had their documents stamped and duly regulated for them at the Police Commissary. They wished to go to China, and went for their passports. They left their documents at the passport office in the palace, and were told to call next day, when they would be ready for them. They did so, but were met by a half dozen policemen, who took them in charge and placed them on a Spanish man-of-war, where there were 200 more of their brethren. The man-of-war steamed away for Caibarien, where the Chinamen were landed. For what object they were sent thither is not known, except to the initiated; but as the present Mayor (Zuluets) has large sugar estates in that region, and as he is no doubt in want of laborers, this may be one mode the Spanish Government has of liquidating its debts—by furnishing its creditors with workmen. What has become of the $50,000 of the five Chinamen is another mystery, their countrymen being afraid to say anything about it.

How Saloon Whisky Is Made.

A country merchant, with whom the writer is well acquainted, and knows to be trustworthy, had been dealing to a considerable extent with a wholesale grocery establishment in Mansfield, Ohio, who furnished him goods in the "grocery line." This wholesale firm has also a wholesale liquor department in addition to their grocery business. One day, being at their wholesale house, the merchant out of curiosity, went down into the cellar where the liquor department seemed to be. There he saw a man "concocting" whisky. And this was the manner of it: The wholesale mixer of liquors would take a gallon of poor whisky—so-called—and two gallons of mean looking stuff, —"orney," the merchant forcibly called it—and mix them together, with a little coloring matter of some kind. And the speedy and wonderful result was three gallons of marketable whisky of the kind popularly and tersely though not elegantly called "rot-gut." One of the firm told this merchant that the profits on one barrel of liquor were about $90.

Items of Interest.

Nebraska City, Neb., has been sued for $2.50.

Power and victory are often the lot of the humble.

A German doctor affirms that consumption can be cured by injections of iodine into the lungs.

Ben Perley Poorse writes to a Boston journal from Washington that old naval officers commend hazing at Annapolis.

The *British Medical Journal* says the Tichborne Claimant is employed in his prison as a tailor. Let us hope he is not engaged on a new suit.

The seal fishery of Newfoundland ranks among the greatest marine industries of the world. It employs between 10,000 and 12,000 men, and yields annually from $1,300,000 to $1,600,000.

It was stated in the Senate of Massachusetts a day or two ago that conductors of the Eastern Railroad had confessed that in a series of years they had stolen $150,000 to $300,000 from the company.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Express* says: "Carrying bouquets to Vasquez by foolish girls is 'love's labor lost,' for they are confiscated by the unpoetic jailer, and are not permitted to reach the caged scoundrel."

A disgusted Londoner says one may hear more scandal in a single afternoon in the smoking room of one of the swell West End clubs than could be gathered in a month's attendance upon old women's tea parties.

An Indiana lecturer began by saying, "Wives, obey your husbands," when thirty-eight women got up and left the room. After they had gone he resumed: "Wives, obey your husbands, is an old saying which is called up for the purpose," etc.

The new vest has a deep pocket which completely hides a cigar, so that the man who asks you for "the mate to that" can never bring a blush to your face by discovering it after you have told him, "I haven't another, a fellow just gave me this."

A young apprentice to the shoemaking business lately asked his master what answer he should make to the oft-repeated question, "does your master warrant his shoes?" "Tell them that I warrant them to prove good; and if they do not, that I make them good for nothing," replied the master.

When George Francis Train was a candidate for Dictator of America he used to tell us of five millions worth of lots that he owned in the city of Omaha; and now the Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska, offers for sale twenty acres of these splendid lots to raise money to pay an execution for $5,500 taxes and interest.

Mr. Harvey L. Hazen, who died in Preston, near Norwich, Connecticut, at the age of seventy-seven, had all his life been a dancing master and director of balls and entertainments. In the language of the Norwich *Advertiser*: "But one word remains to be said. Two or three years ago he expressed a wish that his favorite violin, the bequest of his brother Howlett, should be buried with him when he died. That wish was fulfilled; and those who took a farewell look at the body as it lay in the coffin saw a violin lying by its side, and a bow across the breast of the old deceased dancing-master."

Diphtheria.

Since the beginning of the year diphtheria has been epidemic in New York and adjacent cities, the mortality from the malady having been more than double that recorded for the same period last year. The New York Health Board's records show that since the 27th of December, 1873, 608 persons died of diphtheria, as against 268 in the corresponding period of 1872-3.

Physicians agree in calling the disease epidemic. They attribute it to the long-continued humidity of the atmosphere. They describe the malady as a pustulous ulceration of any mucous membrane. The point in which it is usually developed is the throat, where it forms a false membrane, and unless checked in time this causes a closing of the air passages.

Among the cases of death were those of five of the family of the late Lewis Benjamin.

Physicians differ concerning the treatment of the disease, but all agree that as yet there is no specific remedy for it. Some prescribe an inhalation of lime vapor, or warm vapor and strong doses of tincture of chloride of iron and sulphate of quinine; others prefer an application of nitrate of silver to the ulcerated part; still others favor a disinfectant application, such as carbolic acid or permanganate of potash. Alcoholic stimulants are strongly recommended, as the disease is always accompanied with extreme exhaustion. A liquid diet—beef tea or rich cream is generally used.—*New York Sun.*

UNJUST.—There is now pending in the United States House a proposition to oblige newspapers sent from the office of publication to be prepaid. This would compel publishers to pay at once the postage on newspapers already on their subscription books, without leaving them any opportunity to indemnify themselves from subscribers. Whatever may be done with the much-vexed question of newspaper postage, it would be manifestly unjust to compel prepayment on newspapers already paid for by subscribers.

WHY.—A Tennessee paper says: "Some of our readers complain that we do not give enough town and county news. To such we would say that we often find after a week's search that not a thing has happened." "Then why don't you hire a man to go out with a double-barreled shot-gun and make something happen?" asks the Louisville *Journal*.

PROOF POSITIVE.—(First young lady.) "But what on earth makes you think I am in love with Mr. Smith?" (Second young lady.) "Because you are always talking about Mr. Brown."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter and during the present management, persons paying their entire notice in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to communications, every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per Line for one insertion. Five cents per Line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per Line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

The Fall Campaign.

The Republican State Convention meets on the 19th of August for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at the November election, and already, in different parts of the State, the candidates for nomination are rising to the surface, and their qualifications being carefully scrutinized by the press. It is most essential that they should be carefully weighed before being presented as candidates. Philadelphia will probably get the Supreme Judge, as the claims of Judge Paxton are already being put forward very urgently, though there are other equally able and strong candidates.

Hon. A. G. Olmsted, of Potter county, seems to be the most popular candidate for nomination as Lieutenant Governor. He is well and favorably known throughout the State, and is eminently qualified for the position.

Gen Harrison Allen will likely be the nominee for Auditor General. He has as yet no opposition, and in his administration of the office during the last two years he has proven his abundant ability and capacity.

For the new position of Secretary of the Interior the two most prominent aspirants are Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, the popular and efficient Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor, and Col. Heath, the present Surveyor General. The office of Surveyor General is abolished by the New Constitution, and it is argued in some quarters that Col. Heath is entitled to the nomination for the new office, yet the indications are that he will fail to secure it. He is hardly strong enough to prove entirely acceptable. It is felt that Mr. Bigham would fill the bill if nominated. In the position that he now holds, and which he has filled to the most entire satisfaction of all, he has gained an experience that will especially qualify him for the duties of Secretary of the Interior.

Thus briefly is, in our view, the present outlook for the fall campaign. The delegates to the State Convention will be charged with an important trust, and we do not think they can make better selections than the gentlemen above named.

HON A. G. CLARK the Congressional Printer, has suffered about as much investigating of his official management of the Government Printing Office as ever falls to the lot of any public officer, and he comes out of them all with clean hands. In his case at least, it is pretty fully demonstrated that this mania for reform and investigation is chiefly observable in those who have an insatiable "hankering" after the positions they endeavor to make vacant under the cry of reform. A three year's service under Mr. Clapp in the Government Printing Office has convinced us that it is the best and most economically managed department of the Government. We *know* personally that the charges upon which the first investigation was founded were preferred in malice by discharged and incompetent printers backed up by John D. Defrees, (Mr. Clapp's predecessor,) and we judge that the latter charges were of a similar sort from the fact that they were proven groundless.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, referring to the fact that Gov. Hartranft would deliver the oration before the Alumni Association of Union College, says the Governor's name is not unknown among those most available as Presidential candidates.

The Latest Financial Bantling.

We are unable to discover wherein the last financial bantling, that passed the Senate on Friday and the House on Saturday, is any improvement upon previous bills, except that it does not provide for any increase of legal tender notes or national bank circulation beyond that now outstanding and authorized by law. But while the volume of currency is to remain as at present established, there is no provision looking to the redemption of United States notes at any period either near or remote. That section of the bill which provides for the redemption of national bank currency when torn and mutilated, and when presented in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in legal tender notes, is practically no redemption at all. It fails to recognize, in any way, gold as the true basis of all currency, and is, therefore, of no real value.

The provision relating to the withdrawal of $55,000,000 of national bank circulation from those States that now have more than their proportion, and its redistribution among States having less than their quota, is intended to conciliate the West and South. In view of the fact, however, as stated in the veto message, that several millions of dollars now remain in the treasury which those sections have not called for, it is a question whether they will experience any relief from this part of the scheme.

The provisions of the bill which, in the event of its receiving the President's signature, are likely to create the most disturbance in banking circles, are those relating to the reserves. The whole system of reserves is so changed as to amount almost to revolution, and yet we cannot see wherein any one is benefitted by it. It does not increase the security of depositors in the least, and bill holders do not need to be protected against anything except a depreciated currency. The bill requires national banks to keep a reserve in their own vaults of six per cent. of their deposits, less five per cent. of their circulation, which must be deposited in the treasury for purposes of redemption. In cases where the circulation largely exceeds the deposits, as it does in many instances, the entire reserve will be required for the redemption fund, leaving not a dollar as security for the depositors—the only class of customers that need protection. It is strange that with so long a time for incubation, Congress could not have hatched out a better bird than this.—*Buffalo Express.*

A Democratic Congressman.

If the Oregon papers are to be believed, the Democracy of that State have elected a very singular genius to Congress. His name is George La Dow, and he lives in Umatilla county. His nomination was very unexpected, and when he heard of it, it made him sick. Still he never dreamed of being elected; if he had, it would probably have killed him. The people appear to have gone to work and elected him just to see how it would result. La Dow seemed to think he was abundantly qualified for the place, but he freely gave it out that the expense of the canvass was too much for him. "Why," said he to a friend, "I went to Pendleton and made a speech there, and it cost $10! If I shed go down there to the Willamette and go to speechifying, it will probably cost me a hundred an'fifty dollars." The generous Oregonians heard of this, and they just determined that La Dow shouldn't fail for this reason. Indeed, this no doubt is the cause of his success, and now if he can make up his mind to bear the expense of a journey to Washington, we shall see the virtue and reward of silence.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE Bankrupt bill, as it has at last passed both Houses, provides for the discharge of a voluntary bankrupt upon the payment of 30 per cent. of his indebtedness, with the consent of one fourth in number of his creditors, representing one-third of the amount of the indebtedness; but an involuntary bankrupt shall be discharged when he shall have been proved innocent of any fraud. One fourth of the entire number of creditors and one-third of the amount of debts must join in a petition for involuntary bankruptcy. Forty days default in the payment of commercial paper are required before one can be deemed a bankrupt.

THE Erie *Gazette* favors D. B McCreary for Congress, while the *Dispatch* supports C. R. Curtis, the present member.

Protection to Home Industries.

The foundation principle affecting the prosperity of a nation or a community is the protection of its home interests and industries. This can be done in a nation by means of a protective tariff, that is by imposing a tax or duty upon foreign commodities. In towns, villages and communities the protection of home interests can only be accomplished by patronizing home institutions. A community that encourages every measure and uses every means to build up its home institutions and the business interests of its citizens is certain to grow in wealth and prosperity. But where a community is composed of men of narrow and selfish ides and purposes, whose only aims are to put money in their purse regardless of the growth of their town or the prosperity of their neighbors, in that community poverty will be the rule and wealth the exception, and men of talent and enterprise will shun it as they would the pestilence. These facts need no arguments to sustain them. In these times of scarcity of money, when the best of men find it almost impossible to meet their liabilities, the force of this principle of home protection is doubly apparent. Business is dull, heavy dealers are operating cautiously, small concerns are running behind, because the people are spending money sparingly, for the reason that they have little or none to spare. In this condition of affairs it is more than ever the duty of friends and neighbors, especially in small communities, to stand by each other. The prosperity of his neighbor is a matter of pecuniary interest to every business man.

The American Newspaper Press.

The American Newspaper Directory for 1874, just issued by Rowell & Co., New York, gives an interesting exhibit of the extent to which the newspaper press has grown in North America. According to a compilation of facts and figures, there are at present 7,784 newspapers published in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, of which 7,339 belong to the Republic and the remaining 445 to the British Possessions. New York stands first among the States in the number of its publications, with a total of 1,055, of which 98 are daily papers, 691 weekly, and 201 monthly. Pennsylvania comes next, with 74 dailies, 485 weeklies, and 201 monthlies. Then follows Illinois, with 36 dailies, 457 weeklies, and 70 monthlies, and close upon it is Ohio, with 29 dailies, 386 weeklies, and 61 monthlies. Florida is the only State where there is no daily newspaper; Delaware has but 3, Arkansas and Oregon 4, South Carolina and the District of Columbia, each 5, and Vermont and Rhode Island 6 each. The total number of dailies is 378; of weeklies, 5,554, and even the quarterlies show the very respectable total of 57.

THE contracts for legislative supplies, of stationery, carpets, fuel, desks, chairs, etc., for which proposals were invited in unnecessarily lengthy and costly advertisements, were awarded at Harrisburg on Monday last. The State has saved largely, and escaped the scandal of the old system, but the saving will be swallowed up in paying for the advertisements, which were placed where they would do the most good. We notice in this connection a new feature in awarding contracts. Mr. George Bergner, known as a legislative jobbist for years, put in a bid, and added to it a foot note that he would supply the articles at five per cent. less than the lowest bidder. The officials awarded Bergner the contract on this saving clause, rejecting a specific bid which was lower than Bergner's bid. We suppose this is all right, in an emergency. Another bidder who prudently kept his bid back until the last moment, for fear we suppose the hot weather would affect the gluten, had his bid rejected and proposes to apply for a mandamus to see if he cannot right things.

What has become of the Crusaders? We hear nothing of them any more. Have they, with the cremationists, given the field over to the potato bugs? Who can tell what will be the next subject to engage the labors and talents of the professional agitator?

Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hammett family, who has been on trial in Pittsburgh the last week, has been convicted. He deserves hanging if ever a man did, for his crime outranks any that we have heard of for years, for cold-blooded, premeditated human butchery.

THE political pot is beginning to bubble in earnest in some of our neighboring counties. The contest for Congressman in the district composed of Erie, Warren and Venango counties is becoming quite sharp, and our exchanges from those counties furnish editorial reading rather difficult to appreciate at this season. As near as we can judge some political aspirants are indulging the project of depriving Col. Curtis of a renomination, to which his friends claim he is entitled. By our vote and support we did what we could to give him his present term, and although now under the new apportionment we have no direct interest as to his renomination, and have no acquaintance with the merits of his competitors, we can but hope that our Republican friends of those counties will weigh the matter well in their minds before they decide to overlook the ability and experience of Col. Curtis. They must know that a new man, however able, is of but little importance in Washington during his first term.

SENATOR LOGAN, of Illinois, is an inflationist, but has lately suffered a collapse. He went home the other day to make the Republican convention of his State endorse his theories and array the party in opposition to the President's financial policy. But he did not succeed. Grant was emphatically endorsed, and Logan went back to Washington in a meditative mood.

THE President has approved of the finance bill, mention of which we copy from the Buffalo *Express* elsewhere. It is not such a measure as he would like to have approved, but as it is neither an inflation or contraction scheme, it will do no hurt to any one and may result in good.

HON. LEMAN K. BASS, of Buffalo, has been nominated and confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is an excellent appointment, and we hope he will not allow his Buffalo friends and constituents, who do not want to lose him, to persuade him to decline.

THE Granger Governor of Wisconsin has appointed as chief Justice of the State an ultra Democrat of the copperhead type during the war, and the prediction is made that the appointment will prove the death of the Granger movement in Wisconsin.

THE President took a little trip to Cape May the other day, and some of our Democratic cotemporaries are having another one of their "bad spells" about it.

THE Commission appointed to revise the Constitution is to meet in Philadelphia, at the Continental Hotel, on the 3d of July.

IT is stated that an effort is being quietly made to secure the Republican Supreme Judge nomination for Attorney-General Dimmick.

MOORE HOUSE
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
[FORMERLY TOBEY HOUSE]
Newly Furnished. Rates to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

SPECIALTIES!

ANOTHER 1,000,000 INVOICE OF THOSE

Pure Silk, Grosgrain & Ar...
RIBBONS,

The best made, just received at
R. O. Smith & Co.'s, Clean.

Regular 4 to 6 shilling goods selling at 2 shilling. They are none of those cotton warp, soiled good you may see in all the stores in the country. Milliners supplied on liberal terms.

100 Dozen
of those justly celebrated
Josephine Seamless Kid gloves,
in colors, at $1 50 per pair, at
R. O. SMITH & Co.'s.
This price limited to 30 *days.*

Have You Seen
those *New and Nobby Straw*
Hats for men and boys, at
R. O. SMITH & Co.'s?
You Should,
and this month's styles of Silk
and Soft Hats, also.

Third Invoice
OF
Elegant Parosols
AT
R. O. SMITH & Co.'s,
CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL

We are in daily receipt of new styles of Dress Goods, Domestics, Hosiery, Fine Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, all down to Rock-bottom prices.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, June 4, 1874.

P. BECKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Nails, Etc., Etc.
468 and 470 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N Y

W. T. Callar,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
KANE, PA.

Summer Arrangement.
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER June 15, 1874 trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. Ry as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

8.50 a. m.—Mixed Train to Port Allegany—daily ex Sun stopping at Orchard 9.20 a m, at Portville 9.30 at Hinsdale 9.45, at Eldred 9.49, at Larrabee 9.55, at Port Allegany 7.00.

12.30 p. m.—Philadelphia Express—(daily except Sunday) stopping at Olean 2.42, at Portville 3.07, Eldred 3.15, Larrabee 3.20, Port Allegany 3.35, Limestone 3.50, Wilcox 4.30 p. m., Sinnamahoning at 11.46, Sunbury 2.30 a. m., Harrisburg 4.30 a. m., Philadelphia 9.15 a. m., Baltimore 5.40 a. m., Washington 6.47 a. m. Mt. Marys 7.10 p. m., Ridgway 5.05 p. m., Wilcox 4.38, Kane 5.15 p. m.

5.30 p. m.—Port Allegany Accommodation—(daily) stopping at Olean 6.30, at Portville 6.40, state Line 6.50, Eldred 6.55, Larrabee 7.15, Eastwell 7.22, Port Allegany 7.40

Trains Leave Emporium

3.15 a. m.—Local Passenger and Freight—daily except Sunday—stopping at Port Allegany 5.25, Larrabee 6.00, Olean 6.00, Buffalo 9.00 p. m.

1.50 p. m.—Buffalo Express—(daily except Sunday) stopping at Sinnamahoning 3.05, at Larrabee 9.35, Eldred 9.39, Olean 9.50, Buffalo 7.40.

Train Leaves Port Allegany

4.45 a. m.—Accommodation—daily except Sunday—for Emporium 7.00, Larrabee 7.10, Eldred 7.17, State Line 7.22, Olean 8.00, Buffalo 8.00 a. m.

H. L. EVANS, Gen'l Pass Agent
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 31st, 1874, Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EX. leaves Philadelphia		7.20 a m
" " "	Lewistown	4.35 p m
" " "	Emporium	2.00 a m
" " "	St. Marys	7.20 a m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		10.20 p m
" " "	Renovo	3.30 a m
" " "	Emporium	1.25 p m
" " "	St. Marys	4.15 p m
" " arr. at Erie		7.30 p m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves Buffalo		11.55 p m
" " "	Emporium	11.10 a m
" " "	Renovo	11.10 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a m
" " "	St. Marys	7.55 p m
" " "	Emporium	6.40 p m
" " "	Renovo	6.15 p m
" " arr. at Philadelphia		9.15 a m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W

Main West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south

WM. A. BALLWIN,
General Superintendent.
n21v11]

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than the celebrated remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A test trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves a numbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is nurse to be without it. As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome hoarseness and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or labor is spared in making every bottle fit the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently expected upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as remarkable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—
By Mail Express ..... 1.30 p m
Accommodation ..... 5.30 a m
Local Passenger and Freight ..... 8.30 a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—
Philadelphia Express ..... 1.11 p m
Accommodation ..... 9.15 p m
Local Passenger and Freight ..... 6.05 p m

— The Circus is coming.

— The new depot at Olean is nearly completed.

— When they hang a man in Colorado they call it a neck-tie festival.

— The bar of Erie have tendered Hon. L. D. Wetmore a complimentary supper.

— Jeff Davis passed over the N. Y. & Erie road the other day. He was dressed in suits attire.

— Dan'l Forsyth, as Treasurer of the Smethport school district, has something to say to the taxpayers in another column.

— T. M. N. Taylor, proprietor of the Thompson House, Kane, advertises that this hotel will be open for summer guests on Monday, the 22d inst.

— Salamanca will celebrate the day in grand style. Hons. Reuben E. Fenton and Hamilton Ward are advertised to address the assembled thousands.

—Philadelphians are furnished with the New York morning papers at breakfast time by means of a special "newspaper train," which runs sixty miles an hour.

—Mrs. Margaret Cameron, wife of Hon. Simon Cameron, died in Harrisburg last Friday. She was a lady much beloved and highly esteemed by all who knew her.

— The Borough Council propose to repair the bridge on Mechanic street, and in another column advertise for Sealed Proposals to build the abutments.

— We have purchased a new supply of job type, and are now prepared to do job work as cheaply and tastily as it can be done anywhere in the United States or the Canadas.

—Wm. Ramer has finished the job of planking the sidewalk in front of the Court House on the lane. He did a good job, as usual, and we suspect made a good thing of it.

— People must have drugs and medicines in part as well as prosperous times, and in that case we can recommend no safer or pleasanter place to buy them than at McCoy & Reilly's. Try it and see if it is not so.

In the United States District Court, Williamsport, last June week John Fish, of Potter county, was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and John Carr, of Southport county, of circulating counterfeit notes.

— In consequence of last week we published an article entitled "Don't Curtsey," as an original communication, for which we were given to understand was the fact by the writer. We have since discovered that the article was not original, and for which we were "sold."

— R. H. Rose left Saturday Wednesday to visit his friends, and we presume the gentleman left behind him when he came to Smethport in his residence here of several months has gained many friends who will wish him a pleasant trip and speedy return.

— The Wellsboro Press says that some parties for the Fall Brook Coal Co. are prospecting in Potter county for coal and if they are successful there is no doubt that Morse will extend the Commesque Valley road into that county.

— If we said in last week's paper that Hon. J. H. Echeg, editor of the Ithaca Journal, would speak in behalf of the American Eagle at Wellsville, on the 4th of July—and we think we did—we were mistaken. He speaks in Olean on that great day, and his address will be well worth going to Olean to hear.

— It is not very much to the credit of the enterprise or patriotism of the people of Smethport that for two successive years the day of the National Jubilee has been allowed to pass almost unnoticed. The coming day will make the third, and we have every reason to think that it will rival the two preceding ones in dullness.

— Brick Pomeroy complains loudly that his choicest original articles are copied by his democratic contemporaries without being credited. It is not to be wondered at, for his editorials all have the same democratic ring, but it is surprising that a respectable editor should want to palm off such stuff as Brick writes upon his readers as his own productions.

— Among other business transacted at the Council meeting Monday evening, preparations were made for the events of the Circus on Friday, by ordering the repair of the Marvin creek road. The bridge over the creek is not considered safe for the tread of the elephant, so he is to be invited to take off his boots and wade the stream, carrying his trunk over his shoulder.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—There is very little in the proceedings of last week's dull Court to record that would be of interest to the public. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. E. E. Looker, the defendant plead penitence and promised reformation, and as the citizens of Kane generally united in a petition asking that the Court be lenient, he was let off upon a recognizance for appearance at next term. In Commonwealth vs. Caller, defendant was discharged. The Grand Jury examined the bridge over Marvin creek, near Rush's mill, and returned that a new bridge was necessary, and that the county should build it. They also returned that the county should build a new jail and out buildings. The other proceedings were more personal than public.

Circus, Caravan and Balloon.

The question which has agitated the public mind in this section for weeks is at last definitely settled. The advertisement in another column announcing the steady and certain approach of M. V. B. Howell & Co.'s Oriental Circus, Caravan, Menagerie, Museum and Balloon Show, with Whitney's Great Hippodrome, will quiet all apprehensions in regard to the matter. The circus is coming, sure enough, and we are assured that it is a good one, too. This place has been afflicted with a good many second rate shows, and we are naturally apprehensive of a failure when a new one is announced, but we feel safe in giving the assurance that this company will perform what they advertise. One of our citizens saw it at Warren the other day, and his testimony is that it is a first-class circus and menagerie. There will be on exhibition, in addition to the circus, a large collection of wild animals, such as elephants, camels, Rocky Mountain buffaloes, lying boa constrictors, anacondas, &c. The student of natural history will find in this collection a rare opportunity to study the habits and peculiarities of these denizens of the forest, desert and jungle at a trifling cost, and with a deal more satisfaction than in their native haunts. Every parent should take his children to view these monster animals, that they may early learn to realize the immensity and variety of the world's creations, that thus their minds may become expanded and their thoughts enlarged. We might profitably devote a column to this subject, but refrain. We will only add that every child ought to be taken to this circus, (even if it takes half a dozen grown persons to see him through,) for that day will be bright in his remembrance for many days thereafter. Not the least of the attractions will be the Balloon Ascension. Prof. Hayden will make two ascensions to the clouds, one before each entertainment. These ascensions are no humbug, and will be free exhibitions. We understand that opportunity will be given any who wish to go "up in a balloon, boys."

— Remember the dates—Smethport, Friday, June 26; Port Allegany, Saturday June 27; Coudersport, Monday June 29.

—The people of Olean, and other enterprising towns, are to have a grand celebration on the Fourth of July. The business men of the place are the prime movers and originators of the idea and are doing all in their power to make it a success, and draw crowds of people to Olean. Does any one suppose that this zeal of the business men in getting up a celebration on that day is because of their intense patriotism? No, indeed. While giving them credit for as great a degree of that element as can be found in any community, we all know that it is more or less a business enterprise, and we honor them none the less for it. On that day numbers of people will go to Olean to have a time. Many will go from McKean county, and as it costs money to celebrate, and as many who go will take the opportunity to trade at some of the well stocked stores in that town, the consequence is that many a pocket will be much lighter on the 5th of July than the morning before, and the business men of Olean will be the gainers thereby. We can only say that we hope it will be a grand celebration and that the merchants will make a good thing out of it personally. Enterprise in business deserves success.

THAT COMET.—Professor Comstock, of Madison University, Mount Georgia, assistant astronomer at the observatory of Mars Hill, on the 17th day of April, and more recently observed by Professor Swift, of Rochester, is steadily approaching the earth and is now just visible to the naked eye. At one o'clock in the morning it is situated directly beneath the pole star and about twenty-five degrees distant from it. It will reach the point of its orbit nearest to the earth during the latter part of July or the fore part of August, and will then be quite conspicuous and brilliant.

— In another column we speak briefly of the protection of home industries. To make a practical application we might say that John Digel is a citizen of this county, and does as good work as can be done anywhere, and is very reasonable in his prices. Why not patronize him, then, in preference to foreign manufactures and dealers in the title? Encourage home workmen. We have no money to send to York State when there is no necessity of it.

— L. Rogers is building one of the neatest and most durable fences in town in front of his residence, which will add double the price of it to the value of his property. It is built upon stone posts, in a substantial and scientific manner, and will scarcely need rebuilding during the life of the present owner unless from a change in our fickle "times." Seth Gifford is the builder, which is a guaranty that the job will be well done.

— H. L. Lyman, Treasurer of the B. N. Y. & Pa's. Railroad, has our thanks for a copy of "Statistics and Information Relative to the Trade and Commerce of Buffalo." It is prepared by Wm. S. Thurstone, Secretary of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, and is replete with interesting information as to the business of that very busy city. Several pages are devoted to the history, condition and prospects of the Buffalo, N. Y. & Phila. Railway, and it is very evident from the report that this is rapidly becoming one of the best roads in the country. From a tabular report we learn that the receipts of this road in 1872 were $122,145 12; in 1873, $238,262 61; showing an increase for 1873, $250,217 19. This is certainly a fair showing.

— We see by an exchange that D. K. Pride, of the firm of A. M. Adams & Co. tobacconists of Buffalo, has withdrawn from the road, and will hereafter devote his time to working up the business at the manufactory. His thousands of friends in the country will be sorry to hear this. We hope he will take a trip out in the rural districts occasionally if for no other purpose than to visit and tell the boys some new stories.

— In another column will be found the amended time tables of the P. & E. R. Rd. and the B. N. Y. & Phila. Ry. There has been a slight change in the time on the latter road since the 15th, but not material. The time of trains could hardly be arranged more conveniently for the people on this portion of the road. It is no trouble now at all to go to Buffalo and return the same day with ample time to transact any amount of business. By taking the 5.10 a. m. train at Larrabee you will reach Buffalo at 8:50, in time for breakfast. Then at 5:00 p. m. you can leave the city and reach Larrabee at 9.15, in time, and tired enough, for bed. This train runs on Sunday, so we can attend church in Buffalo if we wish to.

— We understand that there is to be a Fourth of July celebration at Bradford, although we have not received the programme in full. We are told that the exercises will consist of reading of the Declaration by S. W. Smith, an address by — Stone, of Warren, Pa., a fantastic parade, a hurdle race, a sack race, a greased pig chase, a greased pole climb, a platform dance in the grove, and a fine display of fireworks in the evening. This is surely a programme of sufficient variety to promise any amount of enjoyment. Crooker's Cornet Band will of course keep the air stirring with their inspiring music.

FIRE AT DUKEDOM.—We are informed by a private letter that the saw-mill near Allegany Bridge known as Bunker's Mill, was burned to the ground last Saturday morning, together with about a million and a half feet of lumber. The mill was owned by a Mr. Archibald, of Millgrove, and about half the lumber was owned by Mr. Benj. Bunker. The mill was worth $12,000 to $15,000, insured for about half that amount. There was no insurance on the lumber. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

—"Prodo," whatever that means, is the signature adopted by one of the versatile Smethport correspondents of our neighboring Reporter. He would make a very fair correspondent, were it not that he occasionally indulges in a stretch of imagination to procure items wherewith to fill up his letter. For instance: The Smethport Dramatic Association has not decided to give no entertainments outside of Smethport, as he says, neither has A. J. Parker established a stage route between here and Alton.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Penn'a R. R. Co.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the village of Mt. Morris, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1874, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock on that day.

E. H. SIBLEY, Secy. A. LOCKHART, Pres't.
Dated Mt. Morris, N. Y., June 1, 1874.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the Borough Council of Smethport for the building of two abutments and the laying of a bridge on the line of Mechanic and John Fay streets, in the Borough of Smethport, over Marvin creek, according to plans and specifications now on file with the Borough Clerk. Bids will be received until the 1st day of July, 1874, at 7 o'clock P. M. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of Council.
O. SAGER, President.

To Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Smethport school district that I will be at my office at A. B. Sackett & Co.'s store on Thursday the 25th and 26th days of June inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. of each day, for the purpose of receiving State and County taxes for the year 1874. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed upon taxes paid on or before the 1st day of July next, and a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added upon taxes paid on or after the 1st day of August next. All taxes unpaid on the 1st day of September next will be placed with the collector for collection.

D. DUNN, Treasurer.
Smethport, June 22, 1874.

Wanted.

By a man of experience, ability and the best of references a situation as bookkeeper or office clerk. Apply at this office, or of Frank King, Corea, McKean Co., Pa.

Pasturing.

Horses and Cattle taken to pasture at Dewey's Summit in this county—for particulars apply on the premises or by mail to

J. U. Newkirk,
Clearmontville, McKean Co., Pa.
May 23, 1874.

County Superintendency.

WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Abstract of statistical report made for the school year ending June 1, 1874.

Number of schools in the County	105
Number of graded schools included in above no.	6
Number of visits made to schools	215
Number of Directors accompanying Supt.	57
Average time spent in each school	1hr 25m
Number of public Examinations held	21
Number of Applicants rejected	10
Number of Official letters written	420
Number of Circulars sent	100
Number of miles traveled in discharge of Official duties	2780
Number of days spent	240

W. H. CRAVEN Co. Supt.

Notice.

CAME to my premises May 1st, four head of two year old heifers—two spotted steers, one spotted heifer and one red one with star in the forehead. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

C. BARBOUR.
Hamlin, June 22, 1874.

STATE FERRET (by her next friend Joseph Stull,) vs. GABRIELLA FERRET.	In McKean Co. Common Pleas. No. 122, Dec. T. 1873

The person first in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the judges of our said court at the Court House in Smethport, on Monday the 28th day of September next, to show cause if any you have, why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted the libellant, agreeable to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, June 22, 1874.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Thrall is running me in debt and leaving me, this is therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. SAMUEL L. THRALL.
Eldred, May 19, 1874.

Annual Report

Of Lafayette Township for school year ending June 1, 1874.

Number of schools,	5
" in this district	6
Average daily attendance of teachers	27
Number of mills levied on the dollar	25
Total amount for use	1373 39
On hand from last year	125 10
Received from other sources	400 60
	2209 01

Expenditures:

For building and furnishing	1292 33
Teachers' wages	625 00
Fuel & incidentals	74 50
Treasurer's fees, postage, stationery, etc	21 00
For salary of Secretary	25 00
" other expenses	60 60
	2209 01
Resources	29 16
Liabilities	221 07
	221 01

D. L. ALDRICH, Secy.

THE GREAT

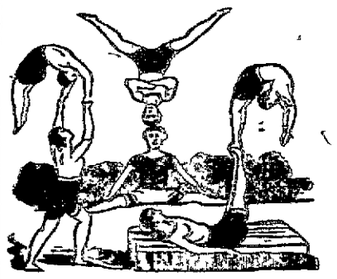
CHICAGO

Zoological Exposition,

Combined with

M. V. B. HOWELL & CO.'s

Oriental Circus



CARAVAN MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND

BALLOON SHOW,

WITH

Whitney's Hippodrome!

Geo. W. DeHAVEN, Manager.
CHAS. WHITNEY, Gen'l Director.

This great Triple Alliance exhibited under a combination of a six Centre Pole Tents brilliantly lighted with 10,000 gas jets during the evening performances

A Brilliant, Fashionable and Refined Equestrian Entertainment in connection with the most interesting, instructive and moral exhibition of

Living Wild Animals!

Port Allegany, Sat. June 27. Smethport, Friday, June 26

The Pulpit and Press alike commend it for its new departure.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

On the morning of each day of exhibition will be the most gorgeous ever seen in this country. A perfect stream of Gold and Glitter, headed by the

Silver Pearl Chariot,

Drawn by 12 real Arabian horses) containing

Prof. J. H. BLAKENEY'S

Golden Cornet String and Reed Band.

One of the finest Musical Organizations in the world. Following this will be the beautiful dens cages, vans, &c., &c.

Elephants and Camels,

and a herd of

Rocky Mountain Buffaloes,

including the Oriental Palace Den of

LIVING BOA CONSTRICTOR ANACONDAS,

&c., under the personal supervision of a real

East India Juggler & Snake Charmer,

To be seen in the open streets, free to all, through CRYSTAL CAGE.

The Beautiful

FAIRY CHARIOT

Is drawn by 12

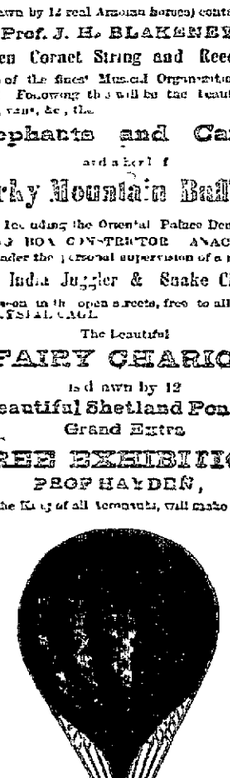
Beautiful Shetland Ponies!

Grand Entrance

FREE EXHIBITION.

PROF HAYDEN,

the King of all Aeronauts, will make a



Free Balloon Ascension,

From the grounds where the tent is erected. Before the opening of the doors of each entertainment one of these mammoth Air Ships will make a journey to the clouds, freighted with ladies and gentlemen. The Balloons of this company are the largest in the world, 60 feet in diameter and 100 feet high.

This Triple Alliance has the Best Riders, the finest Gymnast, the Greatest Acrobats, the most beautiful female Riders, and the Funniest Clowns, now traveling

SIX Beautiful LADY RIDERS,

FOUR GREAT CLOWNS,

and the

Greatest Performing ELEPHANT

In the country.

MLLE ALICE MARIE,

The Leading Female Rider in the WORLD,

MADAMOISELLE LILLE RUE WHITNEY,

The Graceful and Charming Lady Scene Rider.

MLLE ROSELLE

The Graceful Female Gymnast and Principal Rider.

MLLE CLARA MELVILLE,

The Lady Hurdle Rider, the only one in the World.

MLLES ROSSA AND ALENA,

The Great CHARLES MONROE, Principal Clown, SAM McFLINN Leaping Clown, JOHN SKILLMAN, Musical Clown, HIRAM DAY, the great Performing Clown, WM. LARUE, the champion wizard Horseman of the World, WILLIE O'DALE,

The champion Horsemen of the two Hemispheres, and twenty other first-class artists.

ADMISSION:—50 cts. Children 9 yrs. and under, 25 cts. DOORS OPEN at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Gys. H. Both,*
Portville, Catt. Co., N. Y.
m10v11-6m

FURNITURE.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO HUNN, SMITH & SPENCER)

395, 397 & 399 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of

Fine and Fashionable

Furniture

manufactured expressly to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our

Large & Spacious Warerooms

are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the

Latest and Most Improved Styles

of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.

Having made our entire purchases for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Rich & Beautiful Furniture

At Wholesale and Retail,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.

All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us, and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.

We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.

Mr. BURRILL, former Manager for the retired firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many past ones for past favors, and solicits not only them, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.,

395, 397 & 399 Main Street

Buffalo, N. Y.

Market,

Grocery & Provision

STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r.

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH and SALT MEAT,

FISH,

VEGETABLES,

FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,

&c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BARNES, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days, thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE,

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY

YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of

"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"

A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address

Our Own Fireside Pub. Co.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address PURCHASING AGENCY OF "Our Own Fireside," Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address M. L. GUMP & CO., Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. BASSELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 PEARL ST., ERIE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in my business of this Estate. In McKean County His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the attentions of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road, Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SIEGHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SAGER.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, UNION BLOCK.

Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which he is selling at the lowest Cash prices. Repairing done with promptness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farm, Garden and Household.

A Good Fertilizer.

The Scientific American says farmers have to pay a high price for an article which with a little skill they could make themselves during the winter months or rainy days when they have little else to do, and gives a receipt for a cheap fertilizer successfully used by farmers in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The formula presented below is, however, wanting—except incidentally, as recommended—in the ingredient which is most apt to give trouble and to cause injury in transportation and handling, viz.: oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid, and it is doubtless a good one, if the acids is applied in sufficient quantities. The mixture is especially recommended for potatoes and wheat by a farmer who has tried it, and who says he has used it with success on corn and other products. It is as follows:

Take 1,000 pounds of good mould, sift and screen it to get the gravel out, and make it as fine as possible; then spread on a floor, add 100 pounds sulphate ammonia, 100 pounds common salt, and mix with a rake; when thoroughly mixed, add twenty-five pounds pearl ash and twenty-two pounds sulphate of soda, mix well; then add 400 pounds ground bone, twenty-five pounds ground plaster. Mix the whole thoroughly, throw in a pile for forty-eight hours, and it is fit for use. If it is to be used for potatoes in districts where potato bugs are numerous, five gallons sulphuric acid may be sprinkled over the mass. The caution is added that the acid must not be used in a confined place, as the fumes are injurious to health, and that if it is spilled on the floor, water must be thrown on, as the mixture generates heat.

To Make Soft Soap.

The best and cheapest soft soap ever made, and one which we have used for years, may be made as follows: Take a clean barrel the size of a kerosene oil barrel, and in the bottom place fifteen pounds of barrel potash and fifteen pounds of rendered fat or tallow. Upon this pour three pails full of boiling hot soft water. Let it stand twenty-four hours, and add two pails full of boiling soft water, and continue to add a like amount once a day until the barrel is full. Stir it often to make it white. Beyond all comparison this is the best and cheapest for household purposes of any soft soap ever made. The potash will cost 12½ cents a pound, the rendered fat 5 cents a pound, or the tallow 7.

The following is recommended by those who have tried it for scrubbing and cleaning painted doors, washing dishes, and other household purposes: Take two pounds of white olive soap and shave it in thin slices; add two ounces of borax, and two quarts of cold water; stir all together in a stone or earthen jar, and let it set upon the back of the stove until the soap is dissolved. A stove will heat is required, as the liquid need not simmer. When thoroughly mixed and cooled, it becomes of the consistency of a thick jelly, and a piece the size of a cobble hen will make a lather for a gallon of water.

Cleaning Walls.

Painted walls should be washed in cold water with cloths tied over a broom, first dusting them well in the same manner. Have the water changed often, and see that the strokes are made as evenly as possible up and down, or the walls will be streaked when dry. Take out grease from paint or wall-paper with a paste of magnesia wet with benzole of the freshest, strongest quality, for half what is sold has lost all property of taking out grease. Clean wall-paper with bread-crumbs, cutting a fresh surface of the bread for every stroke, or it will soil more than it cleanses. A quicker way is to rub the paper with dry cloths dipped in whiting, with a little pumice powder mingled. This will remove fly spots and finger marks. When a hole has been made, and there is no paper to match it, cut a square round the place, take off the paper, and fit a piece of heavy white printing paper, which paste on with size. Wet this with a solution of isinglass, and let it dry; then, with tracing paper draw the outline of the pattern to be matched, cut it out, and color the white paper with water tints mixed in size. This may be done by one who has never touched paints, and will improve the looks of a wall very much.

To Keep Hams in Summer.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: There are a number of modes given to keep hams through the warm season free from the attacks of insects. Some bag them and whitewash the bags, which is troublesome and somewhat expensive; some cover them with dry wood ashes and pack them in barrels; some pack them in barrels and cover thoroughly with pine shavings. But we think the best plan of all, and certainly the least expensive with all who have a smoke-house, and every farmer should have a good one, is to keep the hams hang up in the smoke-house, which should be kept perfectly dark at all times. We have eaten hams so kept two years old, and they were among the very best we ever tasted. Uniform darkness is a complete protection against the attack of insects.

Brown Robbins.

A robin had built a nest under the north stoop of the court house at Geneseo, N. Y., and a few days ago her brood of young robins made their first attempt to fly. As one poor half-fledged bird was laboriously flying near the ground, a tigerish-looking cat spied and gave it chase. The bird flew as best it could, but the cat's swift, stealthy steps gained upon it, and the fate of the bird seemed sealed. But its terrified cries brought relief, and just as the cat pounced upon and seized it in her mouth, half a dozen old robins lit on her back with such fury that, dropping her prey, she incontinently turned tail and flew across the yard, the relentless robins pursuing her and filling the air with their cries. Not till the cat took refuge in an adjoining building did the robins give up the chase and return to the young bird. The latter was unhurt, and the noise of the contest having drawn to the spot twenty-five or thirty other robins, it completed it's day's practice under ample protection, and amid a clattering of bird tongues seldom heard in northern climes.

Advertising.—Few persons are aware of the time, talent, and expense necessary to develop and perfect an invention. The new Wheeler & Wilson No. 6 Sewing Machine, advertised in our columns, has already cost that Company over $900,000, and to bring it well before the public will require $200,000 more. It costs as much to design, construct and introduce a perfect sewing machine as to launch a first-class ocean steamship.

Paris green is much worn now in New York. It's ruffle.

Traveling in the Air.

The world has been greatly disappointed with regard to balloons, and it would seem that the idea of being able to navigate the atmosphere by such means must be altogether given up. For some years past there has existed in England an Aeronautical Society, and the members of that association have expended a good deal of money and time in their efforts to promote the aeronautic art. A general meeting of the society has just been held, at which the chairman has declared that "a balloon is an impediment to an aerial machine, so that the apparatus must be managed without it." If this be so, the invention of the balloon has really done nothing towards the achievement of aerial locomotion. The power of flotation is given, but the means of direction are wanting. A balloon may, indeed, be directed, if its course be impeded by means of a drag-rope or some analogous method. A balloon thus checked in its progress may be worked aside from the current by the use of sails; but there are great practical objections to such a mode of navigating the air. The method might be tolerated in the heart of Africa, in the middle of the Sahara, or in the Polar circle. It might even be managed in mid-ocean. But the drag-rope of a balloon is a formidable affair, capable of doing great damage to house property, growing crops, live stock, and human beings. It would be an exceedingly inconvenient visitor on a line of railway. We are, therefore, obliged to abandon the balloon, and are thrown back on purely mechanical contrivances like our forefathers. But mechanical skill has made immense progress within the last century, so that if the notion of navigating the upper regions is not altogether chimerical, we ought to be making some advance toward the aeronautic goal. The secretary of the society to which we have alluded, states that a machine has been invented in France to fly by wings alone. This may mean little or nothing. The magnitude of the machine has to be considered, and the rate of traveling. A toy machine may very well be made to wing its way a certain distance, but it may be incapable of further development. The intelligence of a machine being devised in New York, weighing three tons, with air-blades of sheet-iron twenty-four feet in diameter, to be worked by engines of fifteen horse power, had reached the society. But the secretary states that the power proposed is not sufficient for the purpose. A more powerful engine involves a greater weight, and there seems little chance that steam-engines will take wings and fly away. One of the members of the society announces that he has a machine in hand in which the locomotive power depends on the use of light wooden fans. Another member is able to show a number of clever models and interesting experiments. But, putting all the facts together, there seems to be literally no progress made towards attaining the end in view—namely, traveling through the air in a determinate direction. Taking the whole range of applied science, it would seem that pretty nearly everything is practicable, or about to become so, except this one thing, over which so much thought and ingenuity have been expended.

The Indiana Farmers.

About 500 delegates attended the Indiana Farmers' Convention, at Indianapolis. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the farmers and working men of Indiana, fully determined to command due recognition, adopt, as an expression of our sentiment and purposes, the name "Independent."

The platform adopted sets forth as follows:—We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever.

The wrongs the body proposed to work against were:

First—Banking and moneyed monopolies, by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of non-producers. This is the great central source of those wrongs in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate.

Second—Consolidated railroads and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill they will bear for the benefit of stockholders and stock jobbers.

Third — Manufacturing monopolies, whereby all small operators are crushed out, and the price of labor and products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interest of capitalists.

Fourth—Land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few corporations and speculators.

Fifth—Commercial and grain monopolies, speculating and enriching corporations on human necessities.

The resolutions further stated that the convention will endeavor to select honest and capable men for office without regard to former political opinions; and no man will be supported who is known to be guilty of bribery, corruption, or fraud. One term only is favored, from the President down. Free passes are condemned; also legislators, both State and national, who are for the increase of taxes, fees, and salaries. They demand a reduction of public expenditures. The remainder of the platform refers to local issues. A State ticket was nominated.

A Sport.

The following dialogue, which took place in a street car a few days ago, is too good to be lost:

One of a coupl of German gentlemen sitting in one end of the car seeing a "dashily" dressed fellow come and take his seat at an opposite end from where they were sitting, asked:

"Who ish dat, Hans?"

"Oh, dat is a sphort."

"What you call a sphort, hey?"

"Don't you know?"

"No, what is he?"

"Vel, he his one of der fellers vat shaves all de hair off a pig, and cover him all over mit soap, and put a green man $5 he can't catch him."

Her Rank.—Hereafter the Duchess of Edinburgh is to be styled "Her Imperial and Royal Highness," and is to take precedence immediately after the Princess of Wales. This settlement of the great question of precedence seems to have been amicably arranged between the Czar and Queen Victoria.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nellie Sullivan, aged sixteen years, died of fright at Webster, Mass., during a thunder shower. No marks of lightning were found on the house or on her body.....It appears from the report of the U. S. House Committee on Appropriations that the total amount recommended by the twelve regular appropriation bills is $170,431,396, besides four millions in the Naval Emergency bill. It is supposed that the appropriations in private and other bills, in addition to the above, will make a total for the session of about $180,000,000. This will not include the Geneva award distribution.....Five active members of the Volunteer Fire Department of Williamsport, Pa., arrested on suspicion of being incendiaries, have confessed to burning nearly all the property, amounting to over a million dollars, destroyed there since the great fire of August, 1871..... The committee of conference on the currency question at Washington, having failed to agree upon a measure which would accord with the President's views, will adhere to what is known as the Farwell bill. .....A dispatch from Bombay says the war season has fairly set in, and there is much rejoicing at the prospective beneficial effect upon the crops..... A close and exciting game of ball was played at Chicago, recently, between the White Stockings of Chicago and the Red Stockings of Boston, which resulted in the defeat of the Bostons by a score of 8 to 3. Justice of the Peace Connors and Police Sergeant Chapman were shot in St. Bernard's parish, Louisiana, by Francis Antista with buckshot from a double-barreled shot-gun. The wounds are dangerous.....All the parties implicated in the burning of the alleged sorrel-ass in Jacobs, Mexico, are in prison. Four were arrested by the police, and the others surrendered themselves. None of them can read except one, who is the village schoolmaster, who says the outrage would not have been perpetrated had not the Prefect sent orders to hurry the execution. It is thought if the Supreme Court does not order a special court to try the case the prisoners will escape justice, as the judge before whom they have appeared is disposed to discharge them on bail. Several of the accused are Indians.

The May frosts have done almost as much damage in the hop-growing counties of England as in the French vineyards. The destruction of a large portion of the hop crop will be the result. In the low-lying grounds, usually the most prolific, the vine has been the most seriously injured.....At the Anaheim vineyards in Los Angeles over one hundred thousand cuttings of raisin grape have been planted this spring. The Old Mission grape of California has been abandoned, and the people are going into the raising of raisins.....At the Stanton shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, James Williams, a watchman, was descending the shaft, when an explosion of gas occurred, and he was thrown to the bottom, a distance of 600 feet. There are twenty-five feet of water in the shaft, and his body has not as yet been recovered. ....An oil tank at Greenwood station, on the Erie Railway, exploded recently. A piece of the tank struck Stephen Carey, a conductor, killing him ....The trial of Mrs. Trimble, at Smyrna, O., for the violation of the ordinance to prevent cremating, resulted in a verdict of guilty, the jury being out an hour and a half. Judge Scott, counsel for the defendant, made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled, the mayor saying there was no use arguing the question, as he had made up his mind not to grant it. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs, in all amounting to $175. A bond was given for the costs, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court on error. The entertainments each day at the trial was immense .....Mr. Thomas Booth of Peckskill was instantly killed in the People's Stool Works of that village by the bursting of an emery wheel at which he was working. A piece of the stone, weighing about twenty pounds, struck his head. He was thirty-eight years of age. .....For diphtheria a correspondent recommends one teaspoonful of table salt and one teaspoonful of powdered alum in a cup of water sweetened with honey—to be used as a gargle for the throat every half hour or oftener.

The Chinese as Gamblers.

I suppose, says a correspondent, the passion for gambling is more or less inherent in all peoples, but I believe in no nation is it carried to such lengths as among the Chinese. Your Chinaman will lay you a wager on almost any subject, from the issue of a battle before it is fought to the relative size of the peas in a pod before it is opened. One species of this national vice, which the Emperor has just ordered suppressed, is so peculiar that I deem it worthy a few lines of space. It is known as the Wai-Sing Lottery, and offices of the institution are established all over the empire.

It turns simply upon the scholarly attainments of these persons who present themselves twice a year at the examination hall in Canton to undergo a competitive examination. The Chinaman wagers that a certain person, of whom he knows absolutely nothing, will bear off the honors at the examination; or, perhaps, that Ah Wing will surpass Ah Sing in his scholarly attainments. I know of no fairer game of pure chance than this, for not one in ten thousand of the men and women who wager in the Wai-Sing Lottery have ever heard of the candidates upon whom they risk their money except through agencies of the lottery. There is very little chance for "sharping" in the game, and thousands of dollars have been lost and won every six months in it for a long time. His Majesty has, however, put a summary stop to this kind of gambling. The *North China Daily News*, one of His Majesty's special organs, announces the decree thus:

It appearing from a memorial from the Censorate, that a practice of betting heavily upon the result of the literary examinations is in vogue in Canton, the Viceroy and Governor are directed to put a stop to it. H. M. remarks that gambling is bad enough in any case, but particularly to be reprehended in connection with such a serious matter as the examination.

A Narrow Escape.

The Dallas (Tex.) *Herald* says: "A scene to make the heart stand still and the blood to freeze at its fountain occurred yesterday afternoon as the freight train from the north on the Central road was nearing the Pacific wharehouse. A girl, about nine years of age, was seated on the platform in front of the Transfer House, holding a babe in her arms, and just as the engine was detached from the train in making a 'running switch,' which did not exceed fifty yards from which did not exceed fifty yards from where the child was seated with its charge, the latter sprang from its nurse's arms into the middle of the track. With a remarkable presence of mind the girl, with the instance of thought, leaped forward and jerked the child backward, and one of its arms clear of the track, and not a second too soon, for just as the skirts of the girl's dress had crossed the rail the iron monster thundered by."

THE SARDINIAN BIRD BOY.

What Patience and Intelligence can Accomplish.

Francesco Michelo, a Sardinian boy, left penniless with a mother and sister, conceived the exhibition and sale of trained birds—such as chaffinches, linnets, blackbirds, wrens, ring-doves and pigeons.

He also trained a young Angora cat to live harmlessly in the midst of his favorite songsters. Such is the force of habit, such the power of education, that, by slow degrees, he taught the mortal enemy of his winged pets to live, to drink, to eat, and to sleep in the midst of his little charges, without once attempting to devour or injure them. The cat, whom he called Biana, suffered the birds to play all manner of tricks with her; and never did she extend her claws, or offer to hurt her companions.

He even went further; for, not content with training them merely to live in peace and happiness together, he instructed the cat and the little birds to play a kind of game, in which each had to learn its own part; and after some little trouble in training, each performed in readiness the particular duty assigned to it. Puss was instructed to curl herself into a circle, with her head between her paws, and appear buried in sleep. The cage door then opened, and the little tricksy birds rushed out upon her, and endeavored to awaken her by repeated strokes of their beaks; then, dividing into two parties, they attacked her head and her whiskers, without the gentle animal appearing to take the least notice of their gambols.

At other times, she would put herself in the middle of the cage, and begin to smooth her fur with great gentleness and satisfaction. The birds would sometimes even settle on her back, or sit like a crown upon her head, chirruping and singing as if in all the security of a shady wood.

The sight of a sleek and beautiful cat seated calmly in the midst of a cage of birds, was so new and unexcited that when Francesco produced them at the fair of Sassari he was surrounded by a crowd of admiring spectators. Their astonishment scarcely knew any bounds when they heard him call each feathered favorite by name, and saw it fly toward him with alacrity, till all were perched contentedly on his head, his arms and his fingers.

Delighted with his ingenuity, the spectators rewarded him liberally, and Francesco returned in the evening with his little heart swelling with joy.

This ingenious boy next trained some young partridges, one of which became exceedingly attached to him. This partridge, which he called Rosoletta, on one occasion brought back to him a beautiful goldfinch that had escaped from its cage and was lost in an adjoining garden. Francesco was in despair at the loss, because it was a good performer, and he had promised it to the daughter of a lady from whom he had received much kindness.

On the sixth morning after the goldfinch had escaped, Rosoletta, the tame and intelligent partridge, was seen chasing the truant bird before her, along the top of the linden trees, toward home; and, when successful, seated him in apparent disgrace, in a corner of the aviary, while she flew from side to side in triumph for her success.

Francesco was now happy and contented, since by his own industry and exertions he was able to support his mother and sisters. During the three days of Francesco's illness preceding his death, his birds flew constantly round and round his bed—some lying sadly on his pillow, others fitting backward above his head—a few uttering brief but plaintive lyrics, and all taking scarcely any nourishment.

The death of Francesco showed, in a remarkable manner, what affections may be excited in animals by a course of gentle treatment. Francesco's birds seemed to be sensible of the loss of a benefactor. But none of his feathered favorites manifested on his decease such real and disconsolate grief as Rosoletta. When poor Francesco was laid in his coffin she flew round and round it, and at last perched upon the lid. In vain they several times removed her; she again returned, and even persisted in accompanying the funeral procession to the place of graves.

During his interment she sat upon an adjoining cypress, to watch where they laid the remains of her friend; and when the crowd had departed, she forsook the spot no more, except to return to the cottage of his mother for her accustomed food. While she lived, she came daily to perch and sleep upon the turret of an adjoining chapel, which looked upon his grave. And here she lived, and here she died, about four months after the death of her beloved master.

Brutality to a Child.

A man named Wm. Cheney, and his second wife, Ellen, have been arrested at Nantucket Isle, Grand Menan, and committed for trial, in default of lynching by the indignant fishermen of the neighborhood, for brutality to Maria Cheney, nine years old, the daughter of the man by his first wife. On Saturday, it appears that the child playfully hid her stepmother's thimble, and for this act the stepmother laid hold of her, took her out to a rock, and threatened to drown her, plunging her several times under the water. She afterwards found fault with the child for not learning her lessons, threatening to burn her, and complaining to the father. The latter then laid hold of the child, placing his hand over her mouth to suppress her cries, while the inhuman woman placed a hot iron on the child's body, holding it there while the flesh simmered and burned. It is sworn that they then tied her, hand and foot, and put her in a dark room, where they kept her three days so tied and confined in the room until the following Saturday, when they released her and compelled her to do house work, although every time she moved she suffered excruciating pain.

Suffered.

A young man in England named Midwinter married a young lady with great expectations who happened to be a ward in chancery. In order to do so he made declarations before the proper officers to the effect that he had obtained her guardian's consent. As a result he found himself in custody for contempt of court in marrying a ward in chancery without the proper consent, and in the next place was arrested on a charge of perjury committed in making his declarations. As law is severely enforced in England, the young man, instead of jumping into fortune, has got himself in for a term of penal servitude.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

IN THE SENATE.

REPASS.

Mr. Scott, of Pa., from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize medals commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and of the Declaration of Independence. Passed.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill authorizing any Circuit Judge to designate the time of holding the District or Circuit Court, and to designate a District Judge to attend and hold the court in a district not his own. Passed.

EXAMINING BOOKS.

The Senate amendment to the Moiety bill, authorizing the United States attorney to examine the books, invoices, or papers of defendants, was rejected by a vote of 21 yeas to 26 nays.

BELGIAN TREATY.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Indian Commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The consideration of the Moiety bill was resumed, and another long debate took place, in the course of which a letter from A. T. Stewart, of New York, was read, giving his opinions as to what the provisions of the law should be; several amendments were agreed to, and finally the bill was passed—38 to 8, repealing the Moiety system as now carried on in the United States Custom Houses.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Sherman, of O., from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to admit free of duty articles intended for the international exhibition of 1876. Passed.

IN THE HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To increase the revenues and restrain stock gambling; imposing a tax of 1-20 of 1 per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold, etc.

A NEW STATE.

Mr. Chaffee, of Col., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the admission of Colorado as a state. Passed yeas 170; nays 65.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill, and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with the right to report at any time. Rejected 136 to 86; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

LOUISIANA REPRESENTATIVE.

The House adopted a resolution declaring that there is not sufficient testimony to show the election of either Mr. Sheridan or Mr. Pinchback from Louisiana.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill abolishing the Western Judicial District of Arkansas was passed.

REPORTED BACK.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely various bills, including the following:

To abolish the taxes on cigars, tobacco, and snuff; to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in the Boston conflagration; to repeal the tax on deposits in savings banks; to repeal the act of March 18th, 1869, "to strengthen the public credit;" to repeal taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco; for the issues of convertible bonds; to impose an income tax; to remove all internal taxes from apple brandy; to repeal the duty on salt.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The Butler substitute for the Geneva Award bill against allowing the insurance companies to take part in the award was, after an excited and personal debate, passed by a vote of 132 to 101. By this vote the claims of the insurance companies for losses sustained are omitted from the bill.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wis., moved to suspend the rules and make in order to the Civil Appropriation bill an item of 75,000 for the Washington Monument. Negatived by yeas 148; nays 84, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., said the Committee on the Washington Monument had intended to ask a small appropriation for a monument to the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, but in view of the vote just taken the committee would not now submit the proposition.

Scotch Herring.

Along the Scottish coast, from Aberdeen northward, fishing for herrings is a regular profession of great importance. During July and August, when the capture chiefly takes place, the fishing and curing stations present a scene of the liveliest confusion. Herrings are reckoned by "crans" when caught—a "cran" being forty-five gallons. In 1873 the catch amounted to 475,437 crans, or nearly 21,500,000 gallons. When cured, the herrings are largely exported to foreign countries. The quality of this little fish is various, evidently depending on the nature of the feeding-ground. Various localities have such marked differences in the size, shape, and quality of the herrings found in them, that an expert can readily distinguish them. The food of the herring is believed to consist chiefly of floating infusoria and minute crustaceans.

Change of a Letter.

A minister once was heard explaining to his congregation that Urim and Thummim were the names of two precious stones which were set in the high-priest's breast-plate of judgment, and when consulted they displayed the will of God by showing a wonderful brilliancy, though they gave no lustre if the matter required were disapproved: "My brethren, this is what the learned Jewish and Christian expositors tell us concerning these two precious stones—they are lost, but, my Christian brethren, we need them not, we have a surer means of discovering the will of God; and still it is by the Urim and Thummim, if we alter a single letter in one of those mysterious words. Take your Bible, my brethren, use him and thumb him, and you will discover the will of God as surely as ever the high-priest did by the story of the breast-plate."

"The Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, for all People, or Medicine Simplified," in the comprehensive and expressive title of a forthcoming work of from seven to nine hundred large pages, bound in cloth, from the pen of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, $1.50, post-paid, to any address within the United States. To all those who subscribe for the work *now*, and send the money with their subscription, the price will be but $1.00. The latter price scarcely covers the cost of publication, and at $1.50 it will be the cheapest book ever published, and the author can only hope for compensation for his labor in the immense sale which the work must have. The author's name is a household word throughout America, and his fame as a physician is not unknown in other lands. His reputation, coupled with the cheapness of the work, insures for it, in our opinion, a sale surpassing that of any book that has ever been published in the English language. The book will be illustrated with numerous original wood engravings, will contain a fine steel portrait and autograph of the author, and altogether will be the most comprehensive, plainly written, and practical medical adviser for both young and old, male and female, single and married, ever published. We advise each of our readers to send the subscription price to the author immediately, and thus encourage him in his labors, and secure the work at the reduced price. The author will acknowledge the receipt of all subscriptions and send the book as soon as out.—*Com.*

Toothache proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, and lap a flannel wet in it, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.—*Com.*

The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, also other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.—*Com.*

PERUVIAN SYRUP cures Dyspepsia.—*Com.*

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1859, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that the physician vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic disease.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mould, a well turned neck and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

Yo Old Mexican Mustang Liniment, has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on man, woman and children; and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised or no money refunded.

Re-animating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily re-animate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 216 Fulton Street, New York.

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HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

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Dressed	7¾	7¾
	7½	8¼
Sheep	5¾	6¼
Cotton—Middling	6.00	@ 6.30
Flour—Extra Western	6.00	@ 6.5
State Extra	6.00	@ 6.50
Wheat—Red Western	1.56	@ 1.58
No. 2 Spring	1.42	@ 1.49
	1.95	@ 1.98
Rye	1.80	@ 2.25
Barley—Malt	87½	@ 91½
Oats—Mixed Western	82	@ 83½
Corn—Mixed Western	8	@ .11
Hay—per ton	20.00	@30.00
Straw—per ton	12.00	@20.00
Hops	8	@ .11
Pork—73's—18 a .20	14.75	@18.12½
	11	@ 11¾
Lard		Refined 12¾
Petroleum—Crude	5¾	6¾
Butter—State	.30	@ .33
Ohio, Fine	.24	@ .26
Ohio, Yellow	.23	@ .25
Western ordinary	.20	@ .20
Pennsylvania fine	.29	@ .30
Cheese—State Factory	12½	@ 15¾
State Skimmed	4	@ 7
Ohio	12	@ 15
Eggs—State	15½	@ .16

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Wheat	1.45	@ 1.70
Rye—State	1.10	@ 1.10
Corn—Mixed	.80	@ .86
Barley—State	1.75	@ 1.80
Oats—State	.62	@ .67

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	6.10	@ 6.70
Sheep	5.87½	@ 6.75
Hogs—Live	6.00	@ 6.70
Flour	6.50	@ 6.75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.32	@ 1.34
	.87	@ .87½
Corn	.52	@ .56
Oats	1.02	@ 1.05
Rye	1.02	@ 1.20
Barley		@ .10½
Lard		

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	14¾	@ 15¾
Flour—Extra	7.00	@ 8.25
Wheat	1.35	@ 1.65
	.77	@ .82
Corn	.50	@ .74
Oats		

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	7.25	@ 7.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.30	@ 1.33
Corn—Yellow	.78	@ 78¾
Mixed	.77	@ .79
Petroleum—Crude	.06	¾ Refined 12¾
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